

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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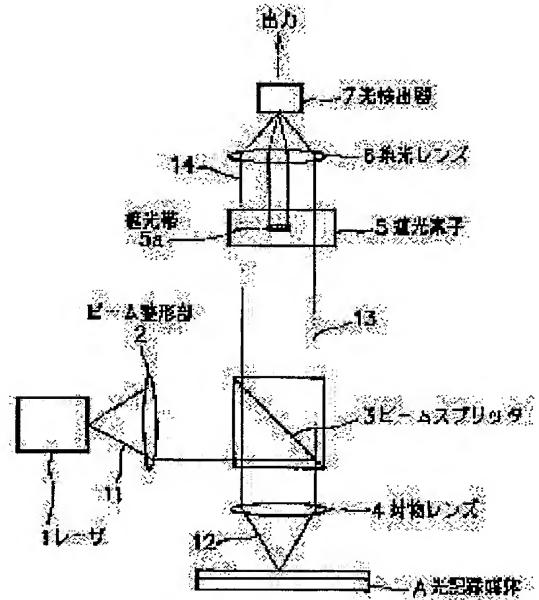
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(54) OPTICAL RECORDING AND REPRODUCING METHOD AND DEVICE THEREFOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an optical recording/reproducing method and a device therefor of a low cost capable of suppressing crosstalk from an adjacent track by simple constitution and improving the track density.

SOLUTION: A light beam emitted from a laser 1 is converged through a beam forming part 2, a beam splitter 3 and an objective lens 4, to irradiate an optical recording medium A, its reflected beam is converged by a condenser lens 6, detected by a photodetector 7 and recorded information is reproduced. At this time, by shielding the center part, i.e., a part largely affected by crosstalk from an adjacent track, the crosstalk from the adjacent track is suppressed.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]In an optical recording regeneration method which condenses light emitted from a light source, irradiates an optical recording medium, detects the catoptric light or transmitted light, and reproduces recorded information, An optical recording regeneration method making as [reproduce / shade the central part of an optical beam from an optical recording medium, detect an optical beam after this protection from light, and / recorded information].

[Claim 2]The optical recording regeneration method according to claim 1 considering it as a field into which a field which shades is inserted in two straight lines parallel to a track direction.

[Claim 3]The optical recording regeneration method according to claim 1 making a boundary line of a field which shades into a concentric circle which makes an optical beam and a center the same.

[Claim 4]Optical recording playback equipment having arranged a shielding element which shades the central part of this optical beam in an optical path of an optical beam from an optical recording medium in optical recording playback equipment which condenses light emitted from a light source, irradiates an optical recording medium, detects the catoptric light or transmitted light, and reproduces recorded information.

[Claim 5]The optical recording playback equipment according to claim 4 having arranged an APODAIZU element in an optical path which irradiates an optical recording medium with light emitted from a light source.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the optical recording regeneration method which used the optical disc etc., and its device.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As this conventional kind of optical recording regeneration method being shown in JP,1-245433,A etc., Condense the light emitted from light sources, such as a semiconductor laser, via an optical system, and the beam spot is formed, The recording track on an optical recording medium is irradiated with this, the catoptric light is led to a photodetector via an optical system, the light intensity of this catoptric light and change of a polarization direction are detected, and the information recorded on said track is reproduced.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, since the influence of the information on the adjacent track included in the reflected light beam from an optical recording medium (cross talk) became large and accuracy stopped being able to improve information reproduction in such a conventional method when track density is made high, it was difficult to improve track density.

[0004] As a method of oppressing the cross talk mentioned above and improving track density, Paper Jpn.J.Appl.Phys. of the Japanese Japan Society of Applied Physics, the 32nd volume, There are 1993, High-Density Land/GrooveRecording for Digital Video File System, and a method indicated without p5449-5450. This irradiates the recording track on an optical recording medium with the three beam spots, inputs into a crosstalk cancellation circuit the main detecting signals acquired by these and two substitutes' detecting signal, removes a cross talk, and reproduces information.

[0005] However, three light sources, such as a semiconductor laser to which the characteristic was equal in this method in order to form three light beam spot, are needed, There was a problem that the part and the complicated regenerative-circuit system which compensates a position gap of the detecting signal which becomes expensive and originates in the interval of each beam spot were needed.

[0006] The purpose of this invention can oppress the cross talk from an adjacent track with easy composition, and there is in providing the optical recording regeneration method which may improve track density, and its device by low cost.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In an optical recording regeneration method which condenses light emitted from a light source, irradiates an optical recording medium, detects the catoptric light or transmitted light, and reproduces recorded information in order to solve said SUBJECT in this invention, The central part of an optical beam from an optical recording medium was shaded, and it made as [reproduce / detect an optical beam after this protection from light, and / recorded information].

[0008] Influence of a cross talk from an adjacent track can remove a center section of a large optical beam, and this enables it to oppress a cross talk from an adjacent track.

[0009] If it is considered as a field into which a field which shades is inserted in two straight lines parallel to a track direction, change of signal amplitude by off-focus and an off-track can be lessened.

[0010] If a boundary line of a field which shades is made into a concentric circle which makes an optical beam and a center the same, A center section of an optical beam with great influence of a cross talk

from an adjacent track can be removed, and while becoming possible to oppress a cross talk from an adjacent track, a low-frequency component of a track direction can be removed and it becomes possible to raise linear recording density.

[0011]In optical recording playback equipment which condenses light emitted from a light source, irradiates an optical recording medium, detects the catoptric light or transmitted light, and reproduces recorded information, According to the device which has arranged a shielding element which shades the central part of this optical beam in an optical path of an optical beam from an optical recording medium, that a shielding element may be inserted in the conventional device can only realize low cost and space-saving high density recording.

[0012]According to what has arranged an APODAIZU element in an optical path which irradiates an optical recording medium with light emitted from a light source, light irradiated by optical recording medium can be made into the super resolution beam spot, and linear recording density of a track direction can also be raised by this.

[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention]drawing 1 is what a 1st embodiment of this invention is shown for -- the inside of a figure, and 1 -- a light source and here -- laser and 2 -- a beam splitter and 4 are [a photodetector and A of a shielding element and 6] optical recording media a condenser and 7 an object lens and 5 beam falsework and 3.

[0014]The shielding element 5 shades the center section of the catoptric light from the optical recording medium A, and as shown in drawing 2 here, the thing in which the protection-from-light belt 5a of the streamline surrounded by the glass plate with two curves of the same curvature was formed is used for it. This shielding element 5 is arranged so that the direction of a beam (axis) and the broad side of the protection-from-light belt 5a may cross at right angles and the longitudinal direction of the streamline of the protection-from-light belt 5a may be in agreement with the track direction (direction of movement of a beam) on the optical recording medium A.

[0015]In said composition, it is orthopedically operated by the parallel beam by the beam falsework 2, and a direction is changed by the beam splitter 3, it is condensed with the object lens 4, and the light 11 emitted from the laser 1 forms the beam spot 12, and is irradiated by the recording track (not shown) on the optical recording medium A. The catoptric light 13 from the recording track on the optical recording medium A by the beam spot 12 passes the object lens 4 and the beam splitter 3, and reaches the shielding element 5.

[0016]Drawing 3 shows the field shaded by the shielding element 5 of the catoptric light 13, and the field through which it passes, and the catoptric light 13 has a partition boundary of the shape of a curve according to the shape of the protection-from-light belt 5a to the direction of movement of a beam on the optical recording medium A, and is divided crosswise [of a track] in the shielding region 13a and the transit area 13b.

[0017]Light is received by the photodetector 7 via the condenser 6, and the optical beam 14 which passed through the transit area 13b mentioned above is changed into an electric (reproduction) signal.

[0018]In the above-mentioned reversion system, it leaks from the adjacent track on an optical recording medium, and on a flat surface with the protection-from-light belt which is a Fourier transformation plane on this medium, in the intensity distribution of a collimated beam, lump signals differ to each field and appear. Then, by shading the field where it leaks and many lump signals are included with a protection-from-light belt, the influence from an adjacent track can be oppressed and the signal recorded on the medium can be reproduced with sufficient accuracy.

[0019]According to said composition, using the Fourier transform with the lens of light, the cross talk from an adjacent track can be oppressed and the data on the optical recording medium A can be reproduced with high precision. And since the shielding region of catoptric light is a portion in which change by a cross talk appears most in accordance with the field where the crosswise primary [**] diffracted lights and zero-order diffracted lights of a track overlap, The influence of the cross talk from an adjacent track can be reduced efficiently by this, and the signal from a target track can also be compensated. A cross talk can be reduced only by inserting a shielding element in the conventional reversion system further again, and low cost and space-saving realization are possible.

[0020]In order to pass the beam splitter 3, 1/4 well-known wavelength plate may be inserted between the beam splitter 3 and the object lens 4, or a polarization SUMU splitter may be used as the beam

splitter 3. Although omitted here, the method of the common knowledge about detection and its control of a focusing signal required for actual information reproduction or a tracking signal may be used.

[0021] Drawing 4 shows a 2nd embodiment of this invention, and here shows the gestalt which added the APODAIZU element in a 1st embodiment. the inside of a figure and 1 -- laser and 2 -- beam falsework and 3 -- an object lens and 5 are [an APODAIZU element and A of a condenser and 7] optical recording media a photodetector and 8 a shielding element and 6 a beam splitter and 4. [namely,]

[0022] The APODAIZU elements 8 are change and a thing which attenuates the central part of the light 11 correctly about the intensity distribution of the light 11 emitted from the laser 1 so that the path of the beam spot formed on the optical recording medium A may become small, Here, as shown in drawing 5, the thing in which the mirror 8a by a rectangular metal membrane etc. was formed is used for the glass plate. This APODAIZU element 8 is arranged so that the direction of a beam (axis) and the broad side of the mirror 8a may cross at right angles and the track direction (direction of movement of a beam) on the optical recording medium A and the longitudinal direction of the mirror 8a may cross at right angles.

[0023] In said composition, it is orthopedically operated by the parallel beam by the beam falsework 2, and the light 11 emitted from the laser 1 reaches the APODAIZU element 8.

[0024] Drawing 6 shows the field shaded by the APODAIZU element 8 of the light 11, and the field through which it passes, and the light 11 has a linear shape partition boundary according to the shape of the mirror 8a to the direction of movement of a beam on the optical recording medium A, and is divided into a track direction in the shielding region 11a and the transit area 11b.

[0025] A direction is changed by the beam splitter 3, it is condensed with the object lens 4, and the light 15 which passed through the transit area 11b mentioned above forms the beam spot 16, and is irradiated by the recording track (not shown) on the optical recording medium A.

[0026] At this time, the beam spot 16 turns into super resolution spot with narrow width of a central main lobe, and a large side lobe to the direction of movement of an optical beam compared with the case where there is no APODAIZU element, as shown in drawing 7. Thereby, the high frequency component of a regenerative signal is emphasized and it becomes renewable [the information recorded with higher line density].

[0027] The catoptric light 17 from the recording track on the optical recording medium A by the beam spot 16 mentioned above passes the object lens 4 and the beam splitter 3, It becomes the optical beam 18 which furthermore passed the shielding element 5 and reduced the cross talk from the adjacent track, light is received by the photodetector 7 via the condenser 6, and it is changed into an electric (reproduction) signal.

[0028] According to said composition, line density and track density can be simultaneously raised by using an APODAIZU element for the incident light to an optical recording medium, and using a shielding element for catoptric light (regenerated light). Other composition and effects are the same as the case of a 1st embodiment.

[0029] Drawing 8 shows other examples of a shielding element. That is, 21 are a shielding element among a figure and the mirror 21a by a rectangular metal membrane etc. is formed in a glass plate here. This shielding element 21 is arranged so that the direction of a beam (axis) and the broad side of the mirror 21a may cross at right angles and the longitudinal direction of the mirror 21a may be in agreement with the track direction (direction of movement of a beam) on the optical recording medium A.

[0030] Drawing 9 is what shows the field shaded by the shielding element 21 of catoptric light, and the field through which it passes, Catoptric light has a partition boundary parallel to the track direction according to the shape of the mirror 21a to the direction of movement of a beam on the optical recording medium A, and is divided crosswise [of a track] in the shielding region 22a and the transit area 22b.

[0031] Since the partition boundary of catoptric light becomes a track direction and parallel according to this shielding element, there is little change of the signal amplitude by the off-track and an off-focus, it becomes advantageous to an off-track and an off-focus, and becomes more practical. Production of the shielding element itself does not need complicated processing, either, but becomes easy.

[0032] Drawing 10 shows the example of further others of a shielding element. That is, among a figure, 31 are a shielding element and form the mirror 31a by a metal membrane circular to a glass plate etc. here. This shielding element 31 is arranged so that the direction of a beam (axis) and the broad side of the

mirror 31a may cross at right angles.

[0033]Drawing 11 shows the field shaded by the shielding element 31 of catoptric light, and the field through which it passes, and catoptric light has a partition boundary of the concentric circle shape according to the shape of the mirror 31a to the direction of movement of a beam on the optical recording medium A, and is divided into the shielding region 32a and the transit area 32b to the section.

[0034]Since the partition boundary of catoptric light becomes concentric circle shape to that section according to this shielding element, it can use especially for a 1st embodiment and track density and line density can be simultaneously raised only by this shielding element. Namely, since the field where a change the shielding region of catoptric light is almost the same as the field where the crosswise primary [**] diffracted lights and zero-order diffracted lights of a track overlap, and according to a cross talk appears mostly is shaded by a mirror about track density, The influence of the cross talk from an adjacent track can be reduced efficiently, and track density can be raised. About line density, the low-frequency components of the information recorded on the optical recording medium have gathered for the center of catoptric light, and since this low-frequency component is removed by a mirror, the information on high frequency is renewable with sufficient accuracy.

[0035]Thereby, the information that linear recording density and track density are high is renewable by shading the center of catoptric light by a shielding element.

[0036]

[Effect of the Invention]As explained above, according to this invention, a cross talk can be oppressed using the Fourier converting operation with the lens of light, and the recorded information on an optical recording medium can be detected with sufficient accuracy. That a shielding element may be inserted in the conventional device can only realize low cost and space-saving high density recording.

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(54) [発明の名稱] 光記録再生方法及びその装置

(57) [要約] 【課題】簡単な構成で隣接トラックからのクロストラックを抑止でき、トラック密度を高くする光記録再生方法及びその装置を低コストで提供すること。
【解決手段】レーザ1から出射された光をビーム整形部2、ビームスプリッタ3及び物レンズ4を介して集光して光記録媒体Aに照射し、その反射光を集光レンズ6で集光し、光検出器7で検出して記録情報を再生する際、遮光要素5で反射光の中心部、即ち隣接トラックからのクロストラックの影響が大きい部分を遮光することにより、隣接トラックからのクロストラックを抑止する。(2) ²
力してクロストラックを除去し、情報を再生するものである。
【請求項1】光原から出射された光を集光して光記録媒体に照射し、その反射光又は透過光を検出して記録情報を再生する光記録再生方法において、光記録媒体からの光ビームの中心部を遮光し、光記録媒体を透過するようになしたこととを特徴とする請求項1記載の光記録再生方法。
【請求項2】遮光する領域をトラック方向と平行な2本の直線で挟まれる領域としたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の光記録再生方法。
【請求項3】遮光する領域の境界線を光ビームと中心を同じくする同じ円としたことを特徴とする請求項1記載の光記録再生方法。
【請求項4】光原から出射された光を集光して光記録媒体に照射し、その反射光又は透過光を検出して記録情報を再生する光記録再生装置において、光記録媒体からの光ビームの光路中に遮光部を配置したことを特徴とする請求項2記載装置。
【請求項5】光原から出射された光を光記録媒体に照射する光路中にアボダイズ素子を配置したことを特徴とする請求項4記載の光記録再生装置。
【発明の詳細な説明】
【0001】【別冊の属する技術分野】本発明は、光ディスク等を用いた光記録再生方法及びその装置に関するものである。
【0002】【従来の技術】従来この種の光記録再生方法は、特開平1-24543号公報等に示される通り、半導体レーザ等の光原から出射された光を光路系を介して光路してビームスプリットを形成し、これを光記録媒体上の記録トラックに照射し、その反射光を光路系を介して光検出器に導き、該反射光の光強度や偏光方向の変化を検出して、前記トラック上に記録された情報を再生するものであった。
【0003】【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、このような光記録再生方法では、トラック密度を高くする光記録媒体からの反射光ビームの中心部を遮光する遮光要素の影響(クロストラック)が大きくな、精度良く情報を再生できなくなるため、トラック密度を向上するのに困難であった。
【0004】前述したクロストラックを抑止してトラック密度を向上する方法として、日本応用物理学会の論文Jpn. J. Appl. Phys., 第32巻, 1993, High-Density L and Groove Recording for Digital Video File System, p. 5449-5450, に開示された方法がある。これは3つのビームスプリットを光記録媒体上の記録トラックに照射し、これらによつて得られるメインの検出信号と2つのサブの検出信号とをクロストラックチャンセル回路に入し、得る記録再生信号を出力することができる。【発明の実施の形態】図1は本発明の第1の実施の形態を示すもので、図中、1は光源、2はレーザ、3はビームスプリッタ、4は対物レンズ、5はビーム整形部、6は集光レンズ、7は光検出器、8は遮光要素、9はビームスプリット、10はクロストラックを抑止する遮光部、11はビーム整形部、12はレーザ、13はビームスプリッタ、14は光源である。
【0005】本発明の目的は、簡単な構成で隣接トラックからのクロストラックを抑止でき、トラック密度を向上し得る記録再生方法及びその装置を低コストで提供することである。
【0006】本発明の目的は、簡単な構成で隣接トラックからのクロストラックを抑止でき、トラック密度を向上し得る記録再生方法及びその装置を低コストで提供することである。
【0007】【課題を解決するための手段】本発明では前記課題を解決するため、光原から出射された光を集光して光記録媒体に照射し、その反射光又は透過光を検出して記録情報を再生する光記録媒体からの光ビームの光路中に遮光部を遮光し、該反射光後の光ビームを検出して記録情報を再生するようにした。
【0008】10
【0009】また、遮光する領域をトラック方向と平行な2本の直線で挟まれる領域とすれば、オフセットオフセット、オフトラックによる信号振幅の変化を少なくすることができる。
【0010】また、遮光する領域の境界線を光ビームと中心を同じくする同じ円とすれば、隣接トラックからのクロストラックの影響が大きい光ビームの中心部分を取り除くことができ、隣接トラックからのクロストラックの低周波成分を取り除くことができ、記録密度を向上させることができた。
【0011】また、光原から出射された光を集光して記録媒体に照射し、その反射光又は透過光を検出して記録情報を再生する光路中にアボダイズ素子を配置したものを用いることで、記録密度を向上させることができた。
【0012】また、光源から出射された光を集光して記録媒体に照射し、その反射光又は透過光を検出して記録情報を再生する光路中にアボダイズ素子を配置したものを用いれば、光記録媒体に照射される光を照射像ビームスポットすることができ、これによつてトラック方向の記録密度を向上させることができる。

ズ、5は遮光素子、6は集光レンズ、7は光検出器、Aは光記録媒体である。

【0014】遮光素子5は、光記録媒体Aからの反射光の中心部分を遮光するもので、ここでは図2に示すように、ガラス板に同一曲率の2曲線で囲まれた流線形の遮光帯5を形成したものを使っている。該遮光素子5は、遮光帯5の幅広面がビーム(の軸)方向と直交し、かつ遮光帯5の幅広面がビーム(の軸)方向と一致する如く配置される。

【0015】前記構成において、レーザー1から射出された光11はビーム整形部2で平行光に整形され、ビームスプリッタ3で方向が変えられ、対物レンズ4により集光されてビームスポット12を形成し、光記録媒体A上の記録トラック(図示せず)に照射される。ビームスポット12による光記録媒体A上の記録トラック方向と直交し、かつミラー8-aの幅広面がビーム(の軸)方向と直交し、かつミラー8-aの長手方向が光記録媒体A上のトラック方向(ビーム進方向)と直交する如く配置される。

【0016】図3は反射光13の遮光素子5によつて遮光される領域と通過する領域とを示すもので、反射光13は対物レンズ4及びビームスプリッタ3を通過し、遮光素子5に達する。

【0017】前述した遮光領域13と通過領域13との間に分割される。

【0018】前述の再生系では、光記録媒体上の隣接トラックからの漏れ込み信号は、該媒体上のフーリエ変換面である遮光帯のある平面上において、平行ビームの强度分布中に各領域に異なつて現れる。そこで、漏れ込み信号が多く含まれる領域を遮光帯によって遮光することにより隣接トラックからの影響を抑止し、媒体上に記録された信号を精度良く再生することができる。

【0019】前記構成によれば、光のレンズによるフーリエ変換を利用して、隣接トラックからのクロストークを抑圧でき、光記録媒体A上のデータを高精度に再生できる。しかも反反射光の遮光領域はトラックの幅方向の土1次凹折光と0次凹折光とが市なり合う領域に一致し、クロストークによる変動が最も多く現れる部分であるため、これにより効率良く隣接トラックからの信号も補償することができます。さらにまた、從来の再生系に遮光素子を挿入するだけでクロストークを低減でき、低コストかつスペースでの実現が可能である。

【0020】なお、ビームスプリッタ3を通過させたために、周知の1/4波長板をビームスプリッタ3と対物レンズ4との間に挿入したり、ビームスプリッタ3として偏光スムーズスプリッタを用いても良い。また、ここで省略したが、実際の情報を必要なフォーカス信号

やトラッキング信号の検出及びその制御については周知の方法で良い。

【0021】図4は本発明の第2の実施の形態を示すもので、ここでは第1の実施の形態においてアボダイズ素子を追加した形態を示す。即ち、図中、1はレーザー、2はビームスプリッタ、3はビーム整形部、4は対物レンズ、5は遮光素子、6は集光レンズ、7は光検出器、8-aはアボダイズ素子、Aは光記録媒体A上に形成されるビームスポットの強度が小さくなるよう、レーザーから射出された光11の强度分布が変化、正確には光の中心部を減衰させるもので、ここでは図5に示すように、ガラス板に長方形の金属膜等によるミラー8-aを形成したものを使っている。該アボダイズ素子8-aは、ミラー8-aの幅広面がビーム(の軸)方向と直交し、かつミラー8-aの長手方向が光記録媒体A上のトラック方向(ビーム進方向)と直交する如く配置される。

【0022】前記構成において、レーザー1から射出された光11はビーム整形部2で平行光に整形され、ビームスプリッタ3で方向が変えられ、対物レンズ4により集光されてビームスポット12を形成し、光記録媒体A上の記録トラック(図示せず)に照射される。ビームスポット12による光記録媒体A上の記録トラック方向と直交し、かつミラー8-aの幅広面がビーム(の軸)方向と直交し、かつミラー8-aの長手方向が光記録媒体A上のトラック方向(ビーム進方向)と直交する如く配置される。

【0023】図3に前記構成において、レーザー1から射出された光11はビーム整形部2で平行光に整形され、アボダイズ素子8-aに達する。

【0024】図3は反射光13の遮光素子5によつて遮光される領域と通過する領域とを示すもので、反射光13は光記録媒体A上のビーム進行方向に対し、ミラー3-aの幅方向に達する。

【0025】図3に示した遮光領域13と通過領域13とに分割される。

【0026】この時、ビームスポット16は図7に示すように集光されてビームスポット16を形成し、光記録媒体A上の記録トラック(図示せず)に照射される。

【0027】この時、ビームスポット16は図7に示すように、アボダイズ素子がない場合に比べてビームの進行方向に対して中央のメインロープの幅が狭く、サイドロープが大きい(超音像)スポットとなる。つまり、再生信号の高周波成分が強調され、より高い強度で記録された情報の再生が可能となる。

【0028】前述したビームスポット16による光記録媒体A上の記録トラックからの反射光17は対物レンズ4及びビームスプリッタ3を通過し、さらに遮光素子5を通過して隣接トラックからクロストークを低減させた光ビーム18となり、集光レンズ6を介して光検出器7に受光される。

【0029】前記構成によれば、光記録媒体に対する入射光にアボダイズ素子を用い、反射光(再生光)に遮光素子を用いることにより、強度とトラック強度とを同時に向上させることができる。なお、他の構成・効果は第1の実施の形態の場合と同様である。

【0030】図8は遮光素子の他の例を示すものである。即ち、図中、2-1は遮光素子であり、ここではガラス板に長方形の金属膜等によるミラー2-1-aを形成して偏光スムーズスプリッタを用いても良い。また、ここで

は省略したが、実際の情報を必要なフォーカス信号

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を挿入するだけでクロストークの影響を低減でき、トラックからのクロストークの影響を低減でき、トラック密度を向上させることができる。また、線密度に関する

【図3】

